

quence of the anti-Turkish views of Lord Salisbury and Carnarvon. This gives rise to a rumor of their resignations. The Cabinet is thoroughly united about the protection of British interests, but is divided about what those interests are and how far our communications with India will be impeded by the Russian advance in Asia. Summons were sent out for a Cabinet Council to-day.

THE QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.
The excitement in English politics entirely turns on the attitude of Great Britain to the belligerent Powers. There is an unmistakable division in the liberal party. Mr. Gladstone's motion, which comes up for debate on Monday night promises to be momentous in the history of Parliament. Gladstone will speak for four hours with Mr. Bright, Vernon-Harcourt and members of the Cabinet opposing. The Marquis of Hartington says that he will not resign the liberal leadership. The government declines interfering so as to allow the liberals to divide and quarrel at home. The general belief is that the liberal party will disintegrate, Lord Hartington retiring because he will be unable to command the suffrages of his party.

THE TIMES ON THE GLADSTONE RESOLUTIONS.
The Times, in a leading article, says:—
Mr. Gladstone's resolutions threaten to do something more than throw the liberal party into confusion. In ordinary times the breaking of party bonds might, doubtless, be borne with serenity, but these are not ordinary times. The government must soon come to decisions of incalculable importance, because tending to make peace secure or place the country on that slippery incline of menace which too often ends in war. Bitter personal animosities are enlisted in favor of a course which would be disaster and crime. Political rivalries are aiding reckless advisers, and it may be the dissensions of Parliament are not entirely absent from Ministerial councils. Although the good sense of the public will, we believe, defeat the promptings of passion, it certainly cannot afford to lose the Parliamentary influence which has been most powerfully exerted on the side of peace; yet, by destroying the effective force of the liberal party at this critical moment, Mr. Gladstone has put his great authority at the command of traders in the passions of war. The liberal party is split into factions, some of which will vote for Mr. Gladstone's resolutions and others for the previous question. The rent may easily grow wider, one section becoming more and more ready to combat against Turkish misrule while another may drift toward those conservatives who are as wax in the hands of the government. The immediate effect of this division must be not only to give the Ministry a great majority, which is a matter of little consequence, but, we fear, to strengthen the faction which is clamoring for war.

CARLYLE ON THE CRISIS.
The following letter appears in the Times of to-day and causes a sensation here:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:—
Sir—A rumor everywhere prevails that our miraculous Premier, in spite of his Queen's proclamation of neutrality, intends, under a cover of a care for British interests, to send the English fleet to the Baltic, or do some other feat which shall compel Russia to declare war against England. Latterly the rumor has shifted from the Baltic and become still more sinister on the eastern side of the scene, where a feat is contemplated that will force, not Russia only, but all Europe, to declare war against us. This latter I have come to know as an indisputable fact—in our present affairs and outlook surely a grave one. As to British interests, there is none visible or conceivable to me except taking strict charge of our route to India by Suez and Egypt, and for the rest resolutely altogether steering clear of any copartnership with the Turk in regard to this or any other British interest whatever. It should be felt by England as a real ignominy to be connected with such a Turk at all. Nay, if we still had—as, in fact, all ought to have—a will to save him from perdition and annihilation, in God's world, the one future for him that has any hope in it is even now that of being conquered by the Russians and gradually schooled and drilled into a peaceable attempt at learning to be himself governed. The newspaper outcry against Russia is no more respectable to me than the howling of Bedlam, proceeding as it does from the deepest ignorance, egotism and paitry national jealousy. These things I write not on hearsay but on acute knowledge, and to all friends of their country will recommend immediate attention to them, while there is yet time, lest in a few weeks the maddest and most criminal thing that a British government could do should be done and all Europe kindle into the flames of war. I am, &c.,
T. CARLYLE.
No. 5 CHEYNE ROW, CHELSEA, May 4, 1877.

THE BRITISH FLEET FOR TURKISH WATERS.
The British squadron now at Corfu has been ordered to rendezvous at Crete.

THE RUSSIAN LOAN.
A very specific statement, though from an ordinarily untrustworthy source, is printed here, to the effect that the loan Russia was reported to have made great efforts to raise in Paris with French, German and Dutch bankers has been definitely concluded to the amount of 100,000,000 francs.

ELLIS, THE DEFAULTER.

VERDICT IN FAVOR OF THE PARK BANK AGAINST HIM.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]
St. John, N. B., May 5, 1877.
Ellis, a defaulter to the amount of \$36,500 in American currency, and \$30,000 in gold certificates to the National Park Bank of New York, was arrested here last November, and has been lying in jail ever since, there being no extradition provision which covered his case. The bank brought a civil suit against him in the Supreme Court. Ellis refused to plead, entitling the bank to judgment by default. The judge ordered the summoning of a sheriff's jury to assess the damages. This jury met this morning, W. R. Thompson, H. J. Klew and J. T. Davis appearing for the bank. The bank's case was argued on behalf of the prisoner. In opening the case Mr. Thompson said that since the suit was commenced it has been ascertained that Ellis was a defaulter to the amount of \$5,000 while he was the note paying teller of the bank.

THE VERDICT.
James C. Pettit, assistant paying teller; Ed. D. Miles, who had charge of the specie department; and Charles Green, porter, in the bank at the time of Ellis' disappearance, were examined. Pettit swore that on the 21st of October Ellis' account in his own handwriting showed that he received bundles containing \$30,000, \$5,000, \$2,000, \$1,000, \$500, these sums adding up to \$38,500. He placed the bundles in the vault with two combination locks. On Monday, October 23, Ellis was absent and the \$38,500 bundles were gone. Miles swore that on the 21st of October he had occasion to go to the note telling department; while absent Ellis might have gone to my box and stolen large sums; Pettit discovered a deficiency of \$30,000 in my gold account next Monday; I was then in Ellis' place and Pettit in mine; no one but Ellis, Pettit or myself could steal the \$38,500 currency and \$30,000 gold. Pettit being recalled, said: I did not count the gold on Monday morning; after the bank closed I discovered the loss of gold—\$30,000; in the afternoon of October 21 I saw Ellis alone in the department close to the vault teller's desk. Pettit and Miles swore they didn't take the money. Green swore that at five o'clock on the 21st Ellis went outside of the gate, kissed his mother and returned to the bank. Ellis was gone before the jury. His counsel called no witnesses, but insisted the exclusive right to address the jury. The court decided against this. Mr. Thompson said there was not a shadow of doubt that Ellis stole the currency, and as he had declined to plead before the Supreme Court he was in a position, if innocent, to prove that he did not take the \$30,000 in gold, and not doing so, the presumption is that he stole this sum.

THE VERDICT.
The jury, after two hours' deliberation, assessed the damages for the bank to the amount of \$36,500, with seven months' interest. They stood three to four for assessing \$60,000 and interest. Judgment will be taken against Ellis June 21, in the Supreme Court. Messrs. Pettit, Miles and Green will return home on Monday.

LONDON THROBS.

Spring Time and Talk in the British Capital.

THE ART EXHIBITIONS.

Pictures by British Artists at the Royal Academy.

A HOME FOR PRE-RAPHAELITES.

Wagner and Patti, Jefferson and Irving.

PRINCE ARTHUR'S BETROTHAL.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, May 5, 1877.
The weather, for the opening days of May, has been cold and cheerless. Nevertheless the lovers of fashionable life have had many things to amuse them. The picture galleries have unlocked their doors. The Orleans Club House grounds, at Twickenham, have been thrown open for the inspection of friends of the members. Three lines of coaches are now making regular trips to Windsor, Portsmouth and Guildford, and are receiving ample patronage.

NEW PICTURES.
One of the events of the week has been the opening of the Governor Gallery and the Royal Academy. The Governor Gallery has grown out of a fancy of Sir Coutts Lindsey, who is said to have expended \$500,000 (\$120,000) on the pictures now shown. They consist mainly of pre-Raphaelite works. The Royal Academy, at Burlington House, comprises 1,350 average works of art, but there is nothing this year to merit special attention. Millais contributes a landscape, unmistakably Scottish, called "Meeting Waters." There is in it a wonderful combination of color and light. It is not, however, equal to his famous landscape of last year, known as "Over the Hills and Far Away." He is also represented by a figure portrait of a betrothed couple parting. This is entitled "Yes." Also by a portrait of a beef-eater—those relics of the Court of Henry VIII. whose animated effigies are still to be seen perambulating the corridors and courts of the Tower of London. Broughton has two works, the subjects of which are "Homeward Bound" and "Snow in June." These pictures are the recipients of general admiration on account of the strength and beauty of their coloring. Hensel has a French study representing a chapel in the country. Mme. Stillman has a water color picture of roses and lilies. America is only slightly represented.

WAGNER AND PATTI.
Herr Wagner arrived at Charing Cross Station on Tuesday evening last, where he was received by his friends, and was presented with an address of welcome from the German associations of London. Mme. Patti appears on May 15 as Dinorah.

TWO AMERICAN LADIES.
Mlle. Rosavella sang to-night, by invitation of Sir Julius Benedict and the committee, at the annual press dinner at Willis' rooms.

Mlle. Avignani, an American (Miss Armstrong), made her debut on Friday evening as Donna Elvira in "Don Giovanni."

JEFFERSON AND IRVING.
Dramatic affairs are very quiet just now. The controversy now existing between Jefferson and Chatterton concerning the terms of the former's engagement promises to ripen into a law suit.

Mr. Henry Irving's arrangements for his performances in America are said to be completed. New Yorkers will, therefore, soon have an opportunity to compare his acting with that of Booth and Barrett.

PRINCE ARTHUR'S ENGAGEMENT.
The engagement between the Duke of Connaught and Lady Rosamond-Jane-Frances, second daughter of the Duke of Marlborough, is announced. When the Prince went to Ireland last November to join the garrison of Dublin it was given out that he was to stay for less than six months. Now he is to stay on and will go to the Curragh camp for the annual exercises, which are held there every year in the beginning of summer. When the Emperor of Germany's birthday was at hand it was the special wish of the Queen that the Duke of Connaught should go to Berlin to represent her on the auspicious occasion. She wrote to him herself stating her wish; but the lover-Prince wrote back that his duties in Ireland were of such a nature that he could not absent himself. He has been getting all the regimental bands in Ireland to learn and practice the Zapfenstreich, or general tattoo, as used in a German corps d'armes when camping out and setting the night watches. This seems to be the extent of his military labors.

THE FRIENDS OF THE HEATHENS.
The May meetings are now in full blast, and Exeter Hall is crowded to excess daily. It is under the auspices of these great and good societies that the poor natives of Uganda are supplied with chamois skin jackets and warming pans, and the Zulus with Bibles, boots and meerschaum pipes. Apropos of the usual agitation at this time, the Archbishop of Canterbury asks contributions to the extent of £120,000 for the restoration of Canterbury Cathedral.

AN ENGLISH PILGRIMAGE.
A delegation, headed by the Duke of Norfolk, left London yesterday for Rome to attend the Papal Jubilee. He bears a congratulatory address with 500,000 signatures. The Pope will receive the delegation on Ascension Day. Canon Thoral has been appointed Bishop of St. Albans.

LITERATURE AND COPYRIGHTS.
There is nothing especially noticeable in the shape of new literature. Captain Burnaby proposes to write another work on Asia, supplementary to his Khivan book. This time he will deal with Asia Minor and the plans of Russian conquest on the eastern side of the Bosphorus.

Tennyson is said to be writing a new historical drama.
The copyright commission has concluded its labors.

SCIENTIFIC GOSSIP.
The ruling agitation among the scientific people of England is the discovery of coal in Lincolnshire. Russian savans have discovered an electric candle, whose light is of tenfold more brilliancy than the ordinary article and twenty-fold cheaper.

PRESENTED AT COURT.
Mr. and Mrs. Pierrepont presented at the

Queen's last levee ex-Governor Marcus H. Ward, of New Jersey; General Fisk, United States Army; Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Bigelow, Mrs. T. J. Lawson and Miss Rosina Emmett Cook.

THE OVERSEA STEAMER.
Great anxiety exists at Queenstown respecting the safety of the City of Brussels. She is now six days overdue. It is supposed that her machinery has broken down and that she is proceeding under sail. Lloyd's report that a three-masted steamer was passed by the Guion steamer Wisconsin, on May 3, going eastward, in latitude 51 deg. 10 min. north, longitude 16 deg. 5 min. west. This is supposed to have been the City of Brussels.

DEATHS AND BIRTHS.
The population statistics for the past quarter has just been issued. During that period 285,453 children were born and 182,489 persons died. The birth-rate will, therefore, be 36.2 per 1,000 and the death-rate 22.1 per 1,000.

Of all the emigration during the past three months forty-eight per cent has gone to America and thirty-five per cent to Australia.

THE DOCTORS' TRIUMPH.
The bill suppressing vice-regal has been defeated in the House of Commons.

Fifty-four horses shipped from California to England have reached here within a few days. They arrived in good condition, and their coming is believed to presage a large importation in the future.

THE NEW DAILY.
The Express makes its appearance regularly, and is obtaining somewhat of a footing among the religious societies.

THE FOLLOWING OBSERVATIONS HAVE BEEN MADE FOR THE HERALD DURING THE PAST WEEK AT HOLYHEAD AND PLYMOUTH. The barometer has continued high during the week until to-day, and the thermometer has varied but slightly, being low for the season, but is accounted for by the prevailing easterly winds:—

Date.	At.	Hour.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.
April 30.	Holyhead.	9 A. M.	30.15	44	N. E.
April 30.	Plymouth.	8 A. M.	30.40	44	E.
May 1.	Holyhead.	8 A. M.	30.40	44	N. E.
May 1.	Plymouth.	8 A. M.	30.39	43	E.
May 2.	Holyhead.	8 A. M.	30.39	40	N. W.
May 2.	Plymouth.	8 A. M.	30.39	40	E.
May 3.	Holyhead.	8 A. M.	30.15	40	N. W.
May 3.	Plymouth.	8 A. M.	30.10	40	E.
May 4.	Holyhead.	8 A. M.	30.10	40	E.
May 4.	Plymouth.	8 A. M.	30.09	41	N. E.
May 5.	Holyhead.	8 A. M.	29.90	46	E.
May 5.	Plymouth.	8 A. M.	29.85	45	E.

A PACIFIC "BOSS TWEED."

RETURN OF PINNEY, THE ABSCONDING PAYMASTER'S CLERK, TO SAN FRANCISCO—DAMAGING REVELATIONS FOR POLITICIANS AND OFFICE-HOLDERS PROMISED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4, 1877.
George M. Pinney, who was for four years chief clerk to Paymaster Spaulding, of the Navy Pay Office in this city, and who absconded in September, 1875, a debtor to merchants and bankers here for over \$1,000,000, which he obtained through fraudulent certificates purporting to represent an indebtedness of the United States to said merchants, has returned to the city and walks the public streets to-day arm in arm with his divorced wife.

PINNEY'S CAREER.
Pinney was at one time United States Marshal of Montana Territory. He came here about seven years ago and obtained a clerkship in the mint. Subsequently, through political influence he was placed in the Navy Pay Office where he found unlimited opportunities for the exercise of his great financial talent. Paymaster Spaulding, yielding to the local political influence associated with Senator Sargent, who was believed to be harmonious in his political preferences with Secretary Welles, consented to be a mere agent-head in his own office, and Pinney obtained full and entire control of all navy disbursements, and through the facilities flowing therefrom became a prominent republican politician and an eminent stock operator.

FLIGHT TO ESCAPE ARREST.
When his fraudulent operations were first hinted at he instituted a suit for libel against the San Francisco Bulletin, but discovering that the facts were really known he fled, taking passage on board a vessel for Liverpool, accompanied by a courtess, and, as was supposed, carrying with him a million of dollars. He got ashore at Pernambuco, Brazil, under pretence of sending telegrams, and never returned to the ship or his "cherie amie."

A WANDERING FUGITIVE.
He went to Valparaiso and Payta, thence sailed to Tahiti, where he tarried several months, and started for the Samoa Islands. He subsequently returned to Valparaiso, where he remained a few months longer, and then sailed for Liverpool. His sojourn in England was very brief. He loitered about London a few days and embarked for Montreal. During his travels he entered into negotiations with the government regarding his return. Assurance having been received that he would not be treated as a deserter he concluded to come back and stand his trial. He returned to the United States, visiting New York and Washington, and has been concealed here two weeks.

WILLING TO TESTIFY.
Like Boss Tweed, he is prepared to "peach" on his political associates and partners in his fraudulent transactions. The recent trial of Paymaster Spaulding, resulting in his dismissal from the service, developed the fact that the fraudulent transactions of Pinney were principally effected through a coterie, of whom the chief was John O. Hanson, son of Isaiah Hanson, the recently deposed chief of the Construction Bureau in the Navy Department.

Spaulding was retained here eighteen months longer than the usual time of appointment, as no paymaster or pay director could be assigned to the Navy Pay Office without first satisfying Senator Sargent that Pinney would be retained as chief clerk.

INTERESTING REVELATIONS EXPECTED.
Montaigne, a member of Pinney's ring, died several months ago from grief following the exposure. It was not expected that Pinney would ever return, but his associates have provoked him by failing to remit him assistance during his sojourn in foreign lands, and by being too willing to saddle upon him the whole odium of the attack of the press. He comes prepared to make a clean breast of it. There is an intense excitement here among a class of merchants, bankers, money lenders and politicians, for Pinney, during his successful career, paid enormous discounts on his fraudulent paper, which no legitimate business would warrant, and these high rates of interest paid to money lenders would imply that they could not be wholly ignorant of the questionable standard of his securities. These bankers and capitalists have urged an facilitated Pinney's return in hopes of forcing the government to the acknowledgment of his representative character and their claim of reimbursement.

THE ARREST.
He was arrested this afternoon, and gave bonds in \$25,000 to appear on Monday. It is confidently believed that his evidence will be fearfully damaging to public men here and in Washington. He is for the present very reticent, but the general scope of his testimony has been confidentially disclosed to discreet friends.

EXCITEMENT IN POLITICAL CIRCLES.
As developments proceed this evening there is no doubt that members of the House of Representatives and the United States Senate and the Cabinet will be involved. The Navy Pay Office was the centre of wholesale thieving for both personal and political purposes. The solid men here want Secretary Thompson to make a rigid examination of the whole matter. An intimate friend of Pinney says he has come back to vindicate himself, and he will tell the whole story of fraud and theft before the courts if he is allowed the opportunity. There is a tremendous excitement, and he has many friends who are jubilant over his return.

ARCHBISHOP PURCELL'S HEALTH.
CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 5, 1877.
The report telegraphed East regarding Archbishop Purcell's health is a canard. He never was enjoying better health.

PARISIAN PALPITATIONS.

Ultramontanes Troubling the Assembly—The Pope's Temporal Power.

A FORLORN PRESIDENT.

Reception of the French Pilgrims at Rome.

OPERATIC SUCCESSES.

The Queens of Song—Art Notes—Cutting Down Authors—Fashions.

DUELS AND SUICIDES.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]
HERALD BUREAU, 61 AVENUE DE L'OPERA,
PARIS, May 5, 1877.

It is not to be supposed that the French Republic will be allowed to rest upon a bed of roses. Indeed Montesquieu long ago said, and American experience bears it out, that where a monarchy or an absolutism can afford to be aggressive and so use up its superfluous energy a republic must resist all such temptations, and hence bear the shock of contending passions within itself. In other words, what may save a despotism will ruin a republic. The ultramontane question is just now reasserting itself in our politics. The Republic conceived as a classic red robe to squeeze all men into by the radicals, but toned down and made a modern garment for everyday wear by the wisdom of Thiers, has put the radicals of royalty and the gaudy uniforms of the Empire quite out of fashion. Just, however, as we were congratulating ourselves on this triumph of political tailoring, up start the ultramontanes to insist that the Republic shall be transformed into a sacerdotal vestment. The consequence, as may be imagined, is that there is much indignation among the republicans, some sly sniggering among Bonapartists and royalists, and hot words from all sides, striking the tympanum of him who wants to keep cool and see how things are drifting.

THE POPE'S TEMPORAL POWER.

It is all about the temporal power of the Pope. Since Italy closed in on the Vatican, some seven years ago, the believers in a temporal power for the Pope have been asleep, but they have had all sorts of dreams. The coming of the jubilee of Pio Nono has roused them up, and they cry all over Europe that their dreams must come true. They have been making a great noise in France, where they have hitherto met with more forbearance than in any other part of the Continent. The government of MacMahon, wishing to accord the widest measure of liberty to the Church, which it is so anxious to conciliate, has dealt very gently with the lay and clerical agitators. At the same time it was painfully aware that in doing so it ran the risk of offering grave insult to Italy, while enraging the large class at home who regard the priest in politics as the incarnation of dangerous meddlesomeness. The government would like to stop the agitation by remonstrance, but the ultramontanes defy such paper pellets of repression, and the republicans, headed by Gambetta, cry out against such half measures with a set of conspirators who would drag France into war simply to give his Holiness a cabbage garden.

THE QUESTION IN THE ASSEMBLY.

The debates in the Chamber of Deputies have been very warm, and the ultramontane intrigues are the absorbing question everywhere. The monarchists seek to use them to divide the fast consolidating sentiment of France in favor of the Republic; the republicans, demand in no doubtful terms the suppression of the intrigues for the selfsame reason. The speech of M. Jules Simon, the Premier, on Thursday, showed the government to be hesitating and embarrassed in the face of the Church which might prove so formidable an enemy. It pleased no party and was characterized on all sides as feeble and temporizing. The republican newspapers express great satisfaction with the order of the day voted by the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, and also with M. Gambetta's speech and M. Simon's declaration. They say the latter makes amends for the apparent weakness of Thursday's speech.

A FORLORN SENATE OFFICIAL.

To show the depth of interest excited by the Assembly debate, it is worth mentioning that the Senate Chamber has been deserted during its progress. The President of the Senate, Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier, mortified at this, observed yesterday:—"Il faut que je me dépêche d'arriver au Sénat, ou bien je n'y trouverai plus personne. Je ne suis plus un président; je suis un pion. Je passe mon temps à empêcher les sénateurs d'aller à la Chambre. Je ne tiens plus le Sénat; je tiens l'Assemblée d'Audiffret-Pasquier." ("I must hurry to the Senate or I won't find anybody there. I am no longer a President; I am a pawn. I pass all my time keeping the Senators from running over to the Chamber. I no longer keep the Senate; I keep the D'Audiffret-Pasquier's.")

FRENCH PILGRIMS AT ROME.

The Herald's correspondent at Rome telegraphs that 1,500 French pilgrims were received this morning at the Vatican. The Pope entered the Ducal Hall, where the pilgrims were gathered, accompanied by twelve cardinals and many distinguished prelates. Viscount Damas read the address and presented the rich offerings of the faithful.

PIO NONO'S SPEECH.

His Holiness, standing on the throne, delivered an eloquent speech. He addressed the pilgrims in affectionate terms and blamed the governments who consider as revolutionary demonstrations the religious manifestation of the people who demand liberty for the head of the Catholic Church.

After the audience the Pope sent a beautiful bouquet to the lady pilgrims, every petal of which will be treasured up as mementoes. His Holiness was well, but too fatigued to continue the audience.

There is some anxiety at the Eternal City regarding the Canadian pilgrims.

THE TURK IN PARIS.
A Turkish circular inviting enlistment in the foreign legion has caused the Turkish Legation to be besieged by an army of idle swashbucklers, chiefly English and Hungarian, who long to hear suffer les balles.

SUICIDES CONTINUE TO FURNISH US WITH UNPLEASANT

sensations. Yesterday a manufacturer of the Faubourg St. Denis tried to kill himself in three different ways, but failed. At Batignolles another freed three pistol shots into his head, but is still living. Two tools who quarrelled at the Théâtre Français on Wednesday about the new piece, "Jeanne d'Arc," have been fighting a duel. The author's champion received three wounds in the arm.

OPERA NOTES.

Massenet's opera, "Le Roi de Lahore," is drawing immense crowds at the Grand Opera. All the seats for the next two months are taken.

M. Haubertier is preparing "La Reine de Chypre" for the same house. It will be produced with equal magnificence.

M. Gounod is now convinced of the deficiencies of this work, which you have already reviewed, are confirmed after several hearings. It is a great work, but more in the nature of a lyrical poem than of grand opera, as we have come to understand the term. It is wanting in strong dramatic situations.

Three new operettas were produced on Thursday at the Bouffes Parisiennes. None of them is remarkable.

A HUNDRETH NIGHT.

The direction of the Vaudeville gave a grand ball and supper on the same night to celebrate the one-hundredth performance of "Dora," from which the management have reaped \$100,000.

PRIME DONNE JOTTINGS.

In spite of the reiterated statements of the Vienna journals about Adelina Patti going to America I am in a position to assure you that the statement is untrue. It is a material impossibility.

The new vocal star, Mlle. Gerster, marries her impresario, Signor Gardini, on the 16th inst.

Miss Minnie Hauck appeared at the Ber in Opera House to-day, in a farewell benefit, as Marie, in the "Daughter of the Regiment." She leaves Berlin for Brussels. Thence she comes to Paris, where she has an engagement. Berlin regrets her departure.

The only impediment to the final engagement of Mlle. Albani at the Italiens for next winter is Mr. Gye, of Covent Garden, who insists on the production of "Lohengrin" for her. M. Escudier hesitates, partly from political reasons. He is afraid that Herr Wagner's German music would awaken the Parisian prejudice, which can see nothing good in what comes out of Nazareth.

CUTTING DOWN PRICES.

Meetings of the Vienna managers are being held to resist the outrageous demands of French authors and composers. A resolution will be adopted to give the Frenchmen only the same prices as those accepted by the natives. If they would add a resolution to give the natives a supply of French brains they would be striking the balance a little more evenly.

PICTURE SALE.

The sale of the Delmeyer collection of pictures has realized only \$150,000.

FASHIONS.

Egyptian credit must be rising, for Nile green is again to-day.

The new pink is called "corall saumon"—salmon coral.

Costumes for promenade in the Bois are being made short and of colored flannel. Those already provided with fancy undergarments have only to discard their dresses to be in the fashion.

Venetian and Florentine point lace cuffs are being revived. Nothing shows off so well a pretty hand, unless it be the grace of the wearer.

AMERICANS IN PARIS.

The following Americans registered at the Paris Bureau of the New York Herald during the past week:—
Dr. De Roaldes, New Orleans.
Mr. A. L. Garden, New York.
Mr. Thomas Storm and family, New York.

AUSTRALASIA.

CHARGE IN THE NEW SOUTH WALES MINISTRY—NEW GOVERNORS FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIA AND QUEENSLAND—THE CHINESE QUESTION IN NEW ZEALAND.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5, 1877.
The steamer Zealandia, from New South Wales, brings the following news:—The Ministry went out on a vote of want of confidence, and Mr. Parke, who moved it, took office as Premier. His Postmaster General is Mr. Samuel, who negotiated the mail contract with the Pacific Mail Company, in concert with Thomas Russell, of New Zealand. The new Ministry was re-elected and business of Parliament proceeded with.

The country generally has been visited with copious rains, and the drought is everywhere considered terminated.

Victoria has the issue of free trade versus protection fairly raised by the government at a general election.

Floods at Balarat have been very destructive to property, but there is no loss of life.

Mr. Cairns has been sworn in as Governor of South Australia.

Mr. Kennedy has arrived and taken the oath as Governor of Queensland.

New Zealand papers report a revival of gold running in the Westland and Auckland districts. There has been a fine harvest.

The Chinese question has cropped up at Dunedin, in Otago province, which contains about a thousand Celestials, engaged in mining and other pursuits.

CUBA.

A LARGE FIRE AT MATANZAS—ONE THOUSAND HOGSHEADS OF SUGAR BURNED.

A fire has occurred in a warehouse at Matanzas. One thousand hogsheads of sugar were burned.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, May 6—1 A. M.

For New England, rising barometer, partly cloudy or threatening weather, light rain areas along the coast and extending southward to northeast and northwest winds, with stationary or falling temperature.

For the lower lakes and Middle Atlantic States, northeast to northwest winds, partly cloudy or threatening weather, with areas of light rain, probably clearing during the day and slightly lower temperature, followed by rising barometer.

For the East Gulf and South Atlantic States, slowly rising barometer, southeast to southwest winds, clear or partly cloudy weather and nearly stationary temperature.

For the West Gulf States, slowly falling barometer, southeast to southwest winds, partly cloudy and cloudy weather, with rain areas and nearly stationary temperature, but falling at the northwest stations.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, slowly rising barometer, northwest to southeast winds, partly cloudy weather and stationary or falling temperature.

For the Lower Missouri and Upper Missouri valleys and upper lake region, rising barometer, falling temperature, winds shifting from